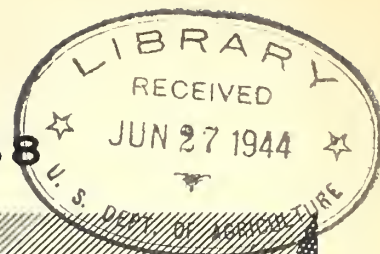


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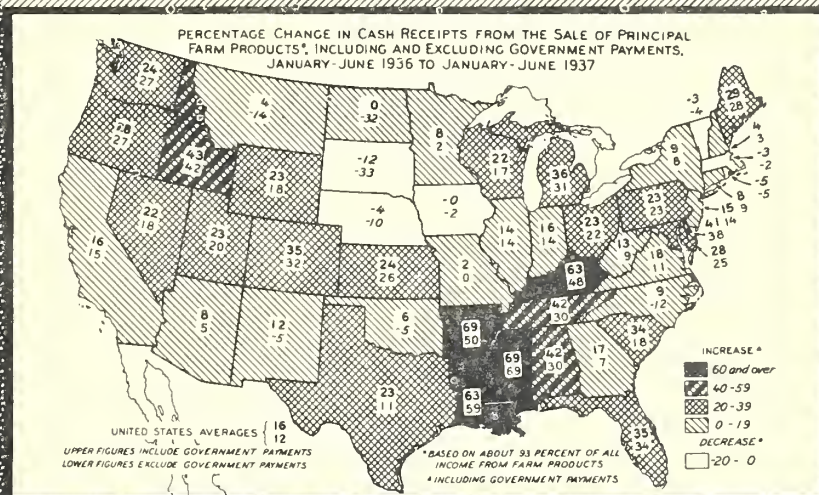
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Reserve

FARM FAMILY LIVING, 1938



AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK CHARTS



U. S. DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 1937

MAY 25 1944

OUTLOOK CHART SERIES

1938

The charts in this book have been selected by the Outlook Committees as those best adapted for presenting graphically the economic background for the respective commodities. Though the charts are as up-to-date as available data will permit, mimeographed data sheets will be mailed early in November for bringing to date, as of November 1, those charts and tables having monthly data. Many other charts which are useful in special cases but are not included in this booklet can be supplied upon request.*

OUTLOOK CHART BOOKS FOR 1938

Beef Cattle	Demand, Credit and Prices
Cotton	Farm Family Living
Tobacco	Feed Crops: Corn, Oats, Barley, Hay; and Total Livestock
Wheat and Rye	Sheep, Lambs, Wool and Mohair
Fruits and Nuts	Potatoes and Truck Crops
Hogs	Flax, Soybeans, Peanuts, and Cottonseed
Poultry and Eggs	Rice and Dry Beans
Dairy Products	

Copies of these chart books are sent to Outlook extension workers but are not available for general distribution.

WALL CHARTS - Wall charts, 30 x 40 inches in size, will be made by the Bureau on receipt of order for 10¢ each on blueprint paper, for 20¢ each on black-line paper, and 75¢ each on chart cloth (blue-line). Single bromide enlargements of other charts and maps not included in this booklet will be made for 75¢, or mounted on cloth for \$1.25 each; if 25 copies or more are ordered, however, they will be furnished at the 10 or 20-cent rate, depending upon the paper. Note: The charts shown in this book are the publication type - those which will be supplied on orders have the large lettering suitable for use in extension meetings.

TO ORDER WALL CHARTS

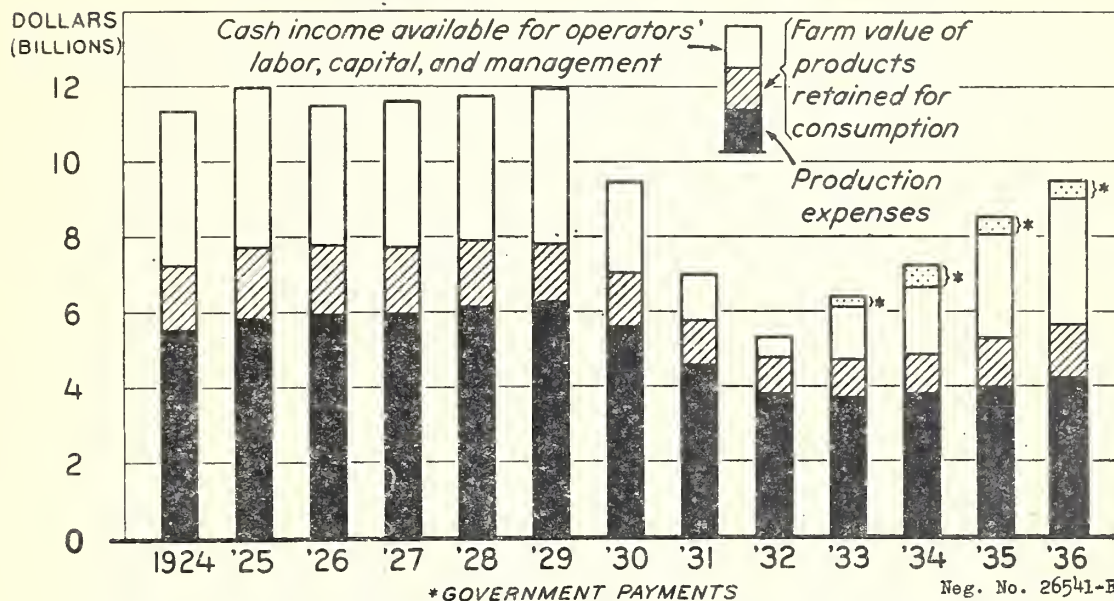
- (1) List number, title, and whether wanted on cloth or paper for each chart desired.
- (2) Give name and address of individual to whom finished charts should be sent.
- (3) Make all remittances payable to the United States Department of Agriculture, and send remittance and order to Division of Economic Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

*See "Agricultural Economics Charts," mimeographed, June 1937.

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Distribution of Gross Income from Farm Production, 1924 to Date



The increase in the net income from farming has been greater than the increase in gross income since 1932. During this period there has been only a moderate rise in production expenses; the upward trend of expenditures for commodities used in production has been partially offset by the downward trend in interest and real estate tax charges. Gross income from farm production as shown in the chart includes the value of products consumed on the farm as well as the cash income from products which are sold. The production expenses include cash outlay for the major commodities used currently in production and an allowance for depreciation of the more durable equipment used in farm production, such as machinery and outbuildings. No depreciation is allowed on dwellings and only one-half of the automobile cost is considered an expense of production. A portion of the tax and interest charges are also assigned to dwellings. Thus computed, the white and shaded areas represent the amount of income available to farm operators for their labor, capital, and management after deducting production expenses.

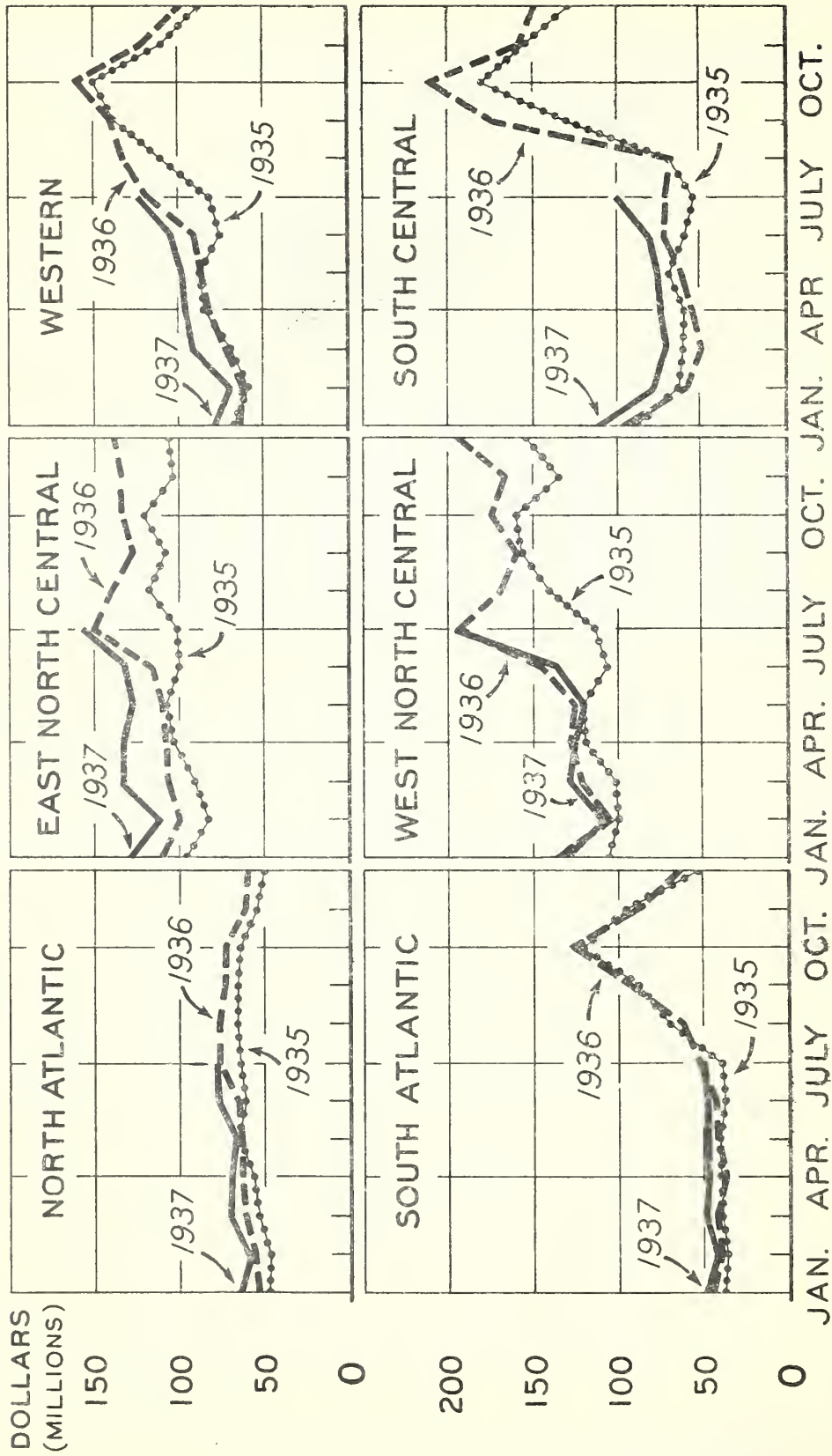
Distribution of gross income from farm production, 1924 to date

Year	Gross income ^{1/}	Production expenses	Farm value of products retained for consumption	Cash income available for operator's labor, capital and management	Rental and benefit payments
	<u>Mil.dols.</u>	<u>Mil.dols.</u>	<u>Mil.dols.</u>	<u>Mil.dols.</u>	<u>Mil.dols.</u>
1924.....	11,337	5,538	1,697	4,102	-
1925.....	11,968	5,834	1,882	4,252	-
1926.....	11,480	5,960	1,822	3,608	-
1927.....	11,616	5,979	1,744	3,893	-
1928.....	11,741	6,145	1,742	3,854	-
1929.....	11,941	6,272	1,524	4,145	-
1930.....	9,454	5,591	1,424	2,439	-
1931.....	6,968	4,575	1,167	1,226	-
1932.....	5,337	3,845	960	532	-
1933.....	6,406	3,723	997	1,686	278
1934.....	7,276	3,809	1,049	2,418	595
1935.....	8,508	3,970	1,307	3,231	498
1936.....	9,530	4,230	1,430	3,870	480
1937.....					
1938.....					
1939.....					

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Current data for columns 1, 2, 3, and 5, published annually in mimeographed release "Income from farm production in United States."

^{1/} Includes rental and benefit payments.

RECEIPTS FROM THE SALE OF PRINCIPAL FARM PRODUCTS, BY REGIONS, 1935 TO DATE *



* EXCLUDES GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO FARMERS

Cash receipts from sale of principal farm products
by regions, 1935 to date
(excluding government payments)

The monthly estimates of receipts from the sale of principal farm products by regions provide a measure of the change in income from year to year and give an indication of the seasonal trend of farm income in the different geographic regions. In regions where income is primarily from livestock and livestock products (such as the North Atlantic and East North Central regions) there is little variation in income from month to month, slight rises occurring in the summer and fall months when crops move in volume. Where the greatest part of the income is obtained from crops, the seasonal trend in income is very marked (particularly in the South Atlantic and South Central States). In the West North Central States the seasonal trend of income has varied somewhat because of severe droughts in recent years. The estimates of farm receipts are based upon sales of 33 of the more important farm commodities which, for the country as a whole, measure approximately 93 percent of the annual cash income from all farm products.

Year and month	North Atlantic	South Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Central	Western
	<u>Mil.dols.</u>	<u>Mil.dols.</u>	<u>Mil.dols.</u>	<u>Mil.dols.</u>	<u>Mil.dols.</u>	<u>Mil.dols.</u>
1935						
January.....	47.2	37.3	95.0	105.9	86.8	65.4
February.....	46.7	36.0	82.7	99.2	63.0	53.2
March.....	53.0	38.3	91.0	101.0	60.5	68.7
April.....	56.8	39.5	103.4	113.7	59.5	84.4
May.....	65.7	40.7	107.3	120.0	68.8	86.8
June.....	61.6	37.5	99.3	106.6	58.7	75.5
July.....	63.9	39.8	101.0	113.5	53.2	81.6
August.....	65.3	69.4	107.9	141.3	68.4	110.5
September.....	65.1	87.0	107.9	157.0	129.4	136.0
October.....	63.6	120.0	120.2	159.8	181.6	151.6
November.....	54.4	91.0	103.1	134.9	154.1	108.7
December.....	50.4	52.5	105.6	153.0	129.0	88.6
1936						
January.....	52.8	44.7	110.0	133.0	93.0	62.9
February.....	55.0	39.7	98.6	105.7	57.3	61.5
March.....	61.2	40.4	106.8	121.8	49.5	72.0
April.....	62.7	36.3	107.6	127.3	54.0	81.4
May.....	62.2	40.9	109.4	125.1	60.7	85.6
June.....	64.4	42.6	116.5	144.5	72.1	90.1
July.....	75.9	51.7	149.0	193.4	70.6	117.8
August.....	76.6	61.2	139.2	168.9	67.2	132.3
September.....	72.7	92.8	126.9	159.3	173.9	139.6
October.....	72.1	126.1	133.2	174.8	210.9	158.5
November.....	60.7	87.7	133.8	166.9	157.0	120.0
December.....	59.7	63.5	137.6	192.3	148.6	98.1
1937						
January.....	63.1	48.2	128.0	131.6	109.8	78.2
February.....	58.1	42.0	111.5	106.6	77.1	69.1
March.....	69.7	48.4	132.9	125.8	71.5	92.3
April.....	67.8	46.8	133.1	125.1	73.7	95.2
May.....	67.7	47.6	128.8	119.5	76.6	97.6
June.....	77.5	48.3	132.5	137.0	80.1	104.4
July.....	78.2	49.0	157.6	195.9	100.3	124.0
August.....						
September.....						
October.....						
November.....						
December.....						

MONEY AND NONMONEY INCOME CLASS \$750-999

COUNTIES STUDIED
 BOUNDARY OF TYPE OF FARMING AREA
 NONMONEY INCOME FROM FARM
 MONEY INCOME FROM FARM
 MONEY INCOME FROM NONFARM
 NONFARM SOURCES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DIVISION OF FARM FAMILY INCOME BY SOURCE, IN SELECTED LOCALITIES, 1935-36
in Money and Nonmoney Income Class, \$750-999^{1/}
(Nonrelief families^{2/} of native white operators)

The significance to family living of an increase in money income from farming can be fully appraised only in connection with facts regarding money income from nonfarm sources and the nonmoney income from the farm (housing, food, fuel, and other products furnished for family use). As shown in the chart, income "in kind" contributed 40 percent or more of the total income (money and nonmoney) to families with total incomes of \$750-999 (money and nonmoney) in 16 out of the 20 localities studied. In some of these localities money income from farming comprised as much as 90 percent of the money from farm and nonfarm sources, in others as little as 40 percent, or even as 32 in the self-sufficing area.

Selected counties in -	Families studied	Average family size	Money and nonmoney	Average income					Percentage of income from -			
				Farm		Nonfarm	Total	money	Farm			Nonfarm
				All	Non-money	Money	Money		All	Non-money	Money	Money
	Number	Persons	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Vermont (2) 3/.....	90	4.0	893	774	470	304	119	423	87	53	34	13
New Jersey (3).....	73	3.3	873	733	493	240	140	380	84	57	27	16
Pennsylvania (1).....	249	4.1	872	677	429	248	195	443	78	49	29	22
Ohio (3).....	155	3.4	884	796	460	336	88	424	90	52	38	10
Illinois (4).....	96	3.4	895	839	365	474	56	530	94	41	53	6
Michigan (1).....	137	3.4	881	811	390	421	70	490	92	44	48	8
Wisconsin (1).....	120	4.4	877	826	467	359	52	410	94	53	41	6
Iowa (5).....	153	3.6	872	819	426	393	54	447	94	49	45	6
North Dakota (4).....	138	4.7	866	823	571	252	43	295	95	66	29	5
Kansas (4).....	98	4.3	869	798	386	412	71	483	92	45	47	8
North Carolina, West (2).....	195	5.4	870	695	612	83	175	258	80	70	10	20
North Carolina, East (2).....	51	4.2	874	835	417	418	39	457	96	48	48	4
South Carolina (6).....	292	5.0	874	791	499	292	83	375	90	57	33	10
Georgia (8).....	155	4.8	881	803	518	285	78	363	91	59	32	9
Mississippi (4).....	86	4.5	878	833	391	442	45	487	95	45	50	5
Montana (1), South Dakota (1) and Colorado (3).....	139	3.8	875	765	338	427	110	537	88	39	49	12
Washington (1).....	121	3.6	881	732	314	417	149	566	83	36	47	17
Oregon (2).....	267	3.6	872	714	457	257	158	415	82	52	30	18
California, Central (1).....	37	3.0	863	679	345	334	184	518	79	40	39	21
California, Southern (2).....	101	3.4	883	503	263	240	380	620	57	30	27	43

1/ This income class was the modal one for the counties selected in the States listed excepting: Southern California where the modal class was \$1,250 - \$1,499; New Jersey, Wisconsin, Vermont, and North Carolina, where the modal class was \$1,000 - \$1,249; and North Dakota and Georgia, where the modal class was \$500 - \$749.

This income class constituted 9 to 24 percent of the sample selected in the several localities.

2/ For description of localities selected and the population groups studied, see page

3/ Figures in parentheses denote the number of counties studied in each state.

Consumer Purchases Study
Preliminary figures

Bur. Home Econ. U.S.D.A.

Sample selected in a 1935-36 Study of Consumer Purchases to represent
regionalized types of farming in the United States

An extensive study of the 1935-36 farm family incomes and expenditures for living has been made by the Bureau of Home Economics in 66 counties selected to represent specific types-of-farming areas where conditions favored specialization and therefore probably better-than-average farm income. Exceptions to this are the self-sufficing and part-time areas where farm incomes probably were below average for the states studied. Families of native white farm operators were studied exclusively except in the Southeast, where Negro as well as white families, and sharecroppers as well as operators were included.

State	Counties 1/	Percentage of families 2/ in random sample	Chief type of farming
Vermont	Chittenden, Franklin.....	50	Dairy
New Jersey	Cloucester, Salem, Camden.....	100	Truck
Pennsylvania	Lancaster.....	25	General
Ohio	Crawford, Knox, Richland.....	25	General
Illinois	De Witt, Logan, Macon, Piatt.....	25	Cash grain
Michigan	Lenawee.....	50	General and dairy
Wisconsin	Dane.....	50	Dairy
Iowa	Madison, Mahaska, Marion, Marshall, Poweshiek.....	25	Corn-hog
North Dakota	Barnes, Cass, Griggs, Steele.....	50	Wheat
Kansas	Edwards, Ford, Gray, Meade.....	50	Wheat
North Carolina	Jackson, Macon.....	50	Self-sufficing
North Carolina	Edgecombe, Nash.....	25	Tobacco
South Carolina	Clarendon, Darlington, Florence, Lee, Marion, Sumter.....	25	Tobacco and cotton
Georgia	Wilkes.....	25	Cotton
Mississippi	Bolivar, LeFlore, Sunflower, Washington.....	25	Cotton
Montana, South Dakota, Colorado	Custer, Montana; Pennington, South Dakota; Eagle, Garfield, Rio Blanco, Colorado.....	100	Range livestock
Washington	Whatcom.....	100	Dairy and poultry
Oregon	Marion, Polk.....	100	Mixed
Oregon	Washington, Clackamas, Multnomah, Marion, Polk.....	100	Part-time
California	San Joaquin.....	25	Fruit
California	Orange, Riverside.....	25	Fruit

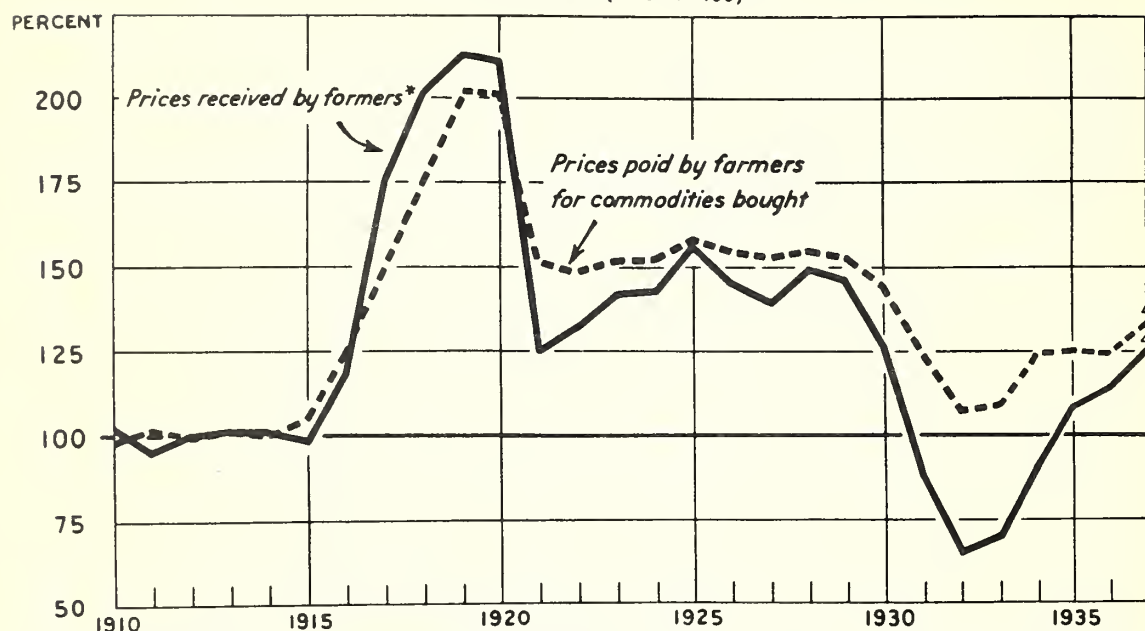
1/ In a few counties certain minor civil divisions were omitted because of topography or population characteristics.

2/ Of the families in the random sample, information on income was obtained only from families that (1) included native born husband and wife, married one year or more; (2) had resided on and operated the same farm for at least one year; (3) were willing and able to give information requested.

Information on expenditures was obtained only from families that met the requirements listed above and, in addition, (1) had not received relief during the year; (2) included 0 to 6 other persons besides the husband and wife; (3) met specifications regarding maximum number of guests, roomers, and boarders in household.

PRICES RECEIVED AND PAID BY FARMERS, 1910 TO DATE

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14 = 100)



* PRICES RECEIVED (AUG. 1909 - JULY 1914 = 100)
 Δ ESTIMATE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 18350

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

During periods of business recession, prices received by farmers decline faster and farther than do prices paid by farmers for commodities purchased. During periods of recovery they rise more rapidly. Lower agricultural production from 1934 to 1936 contributed to the rise in prices of farm products. In relation to pre-war levels, prices received by farmers in January 1937 were higher than prices paid by farmers for the first time since 1925. Larger crops in 1937 have been accompanied by a downward trend in prices and in buying power per unit of farm products, although 1937 prices on the whole have averaged higher than 1936 prices.

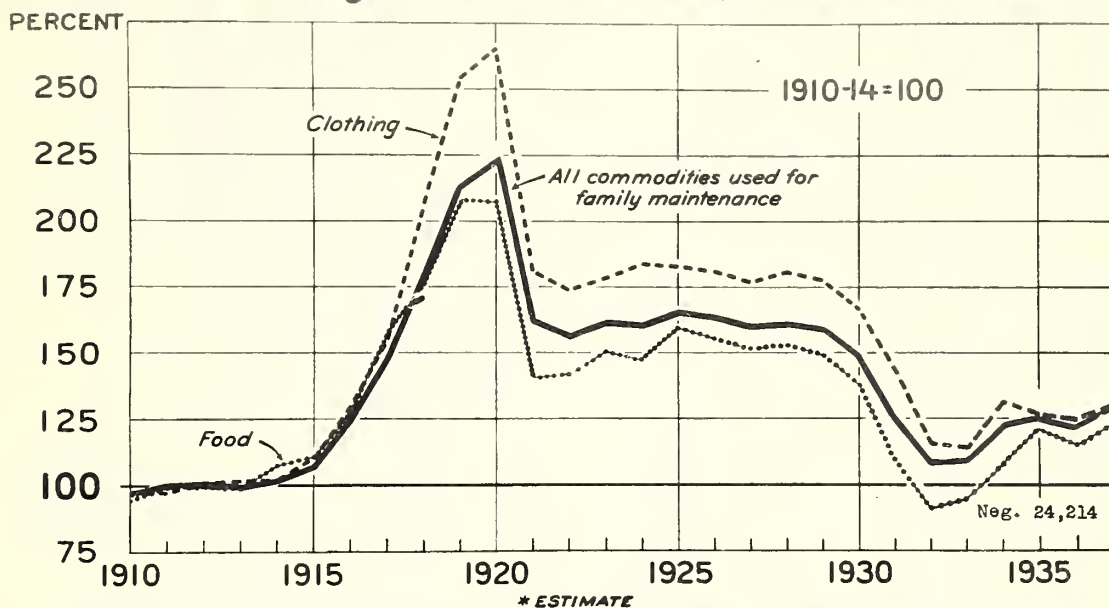
Prices received and paid by farmers, 1910 to date: Index numbers, 1910-14 = 100

Calendar year	Prices		Calendar year	Prices	
	Received ^{1/}	Paid		Received ^{1/}	Paid
1910	102	98	1925	156	157
1911	95	101	1926	145	155
1912	100	100	1927	139	153
1913	101	101	1928	149	155
1914	101	100	1929	146	153
1915	98	105			
1916	118	124	1930	126	145
1917	175	149	1931	87	124
1918	202	176	1932	65	107
1919	213	202	1933	70	109
			1934	90	123
1920	211	201	1935	108	125
1921	125	152	1936	114	124
1922	132	149	1937	^{2/} 125	^{2/} 133
1923	142	152	1938		
1924	143	152	1939		

^{1/} Base period: August 1909 - July 1914 = 100

^{2/} Preliminary

Prices Paid by Farmers for Food, Clothing, and Family Maintenance, 1910 to Date



Prices paid by farmers for food and clothing, two important items of expenditure for farm family living, increased considerably in 1937 owing to an increased demand and low supplies of some food items such as meat, and to higher production costs for clothing.

Prices paid by farmers for food, clothing, and all commodities used for family maintenance, 1910 to date:
Index numbers. 1910 - 14 = 100

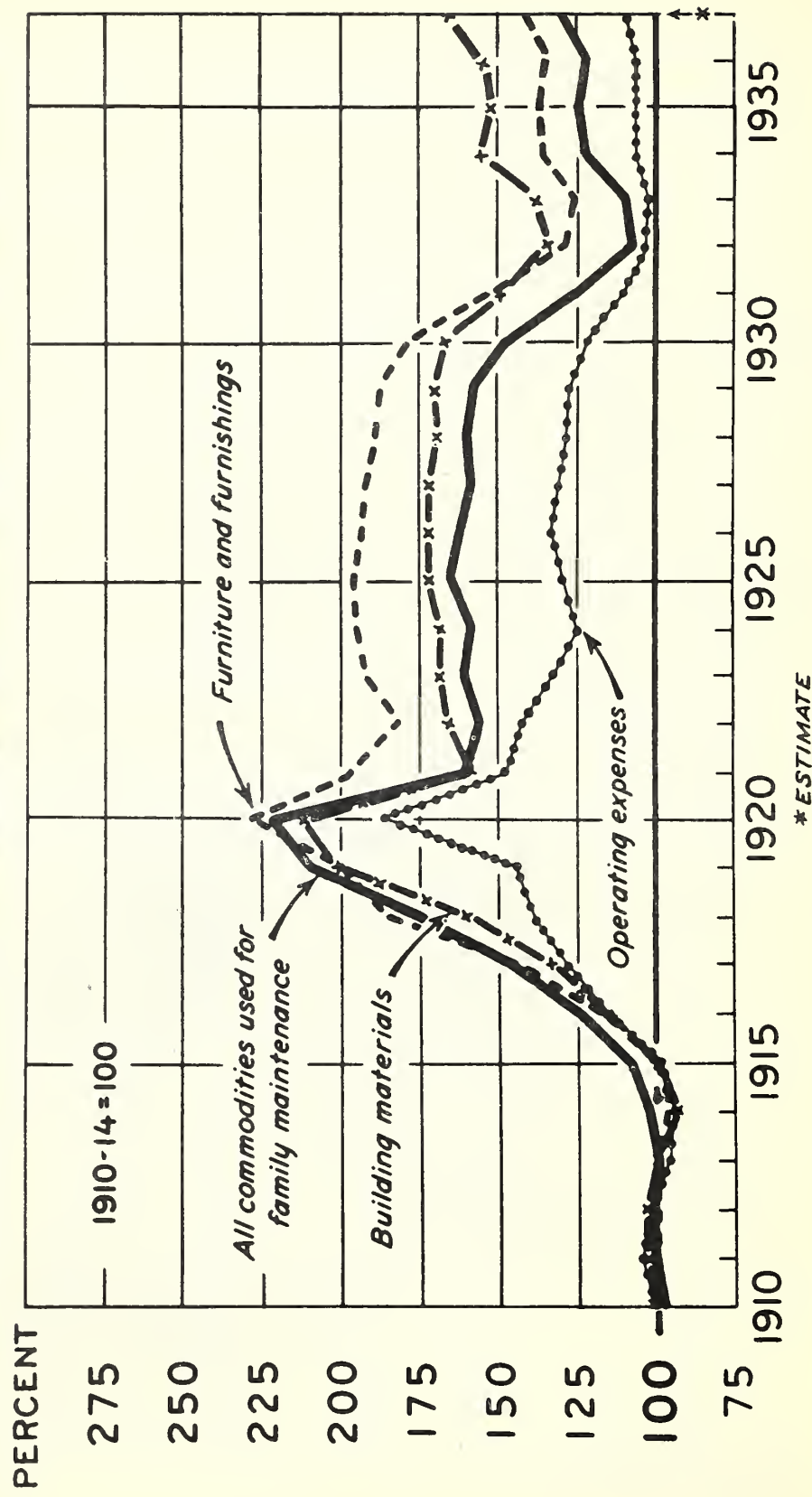
Calendar year	Food	Clothing	All commodities used for family maintenance ^{1/}
1910	95	98	98
1911	99	98	100
1912	100	101	101
1913	99	102	100
1914	107	102	102
1915	110	110	107
1916	126	130	124
1917	154	155	147
1918	174	207	177
1919	203	253	210
1920	207	264	222
1921	140	180	161
1922	141	173	156
1923	150	180	160
1924	148	183	150
1925	150	182	164
1926	155	180	162
1927	152	177	150
1928	153	181	160
1929	149	177	158
1930	137	167	148
1931	109	142	126
1932	90	115	108
1933	95	114	109
1934	108	131	122
1935	120	126	124
1936	116	125	122
1937	^{2/} 123	^{2/} 131	^{2/} 129
1938			
1939			

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Current data published in monthly release of United States Department of Agriculture on average prices received by farmers for farm products.

^{1/} Automobiles were added in 1917.

^{2/} Preliminary.

Prices Paid by Farmers for Operating Expenses, Furniture and Furnishings, Building Materials for House, and Family Maintenance, 1910 to Date



Index numbers of prices paid by farmers for commodities used
for family maintenance, 1910-1935: 1910-1914 = 100

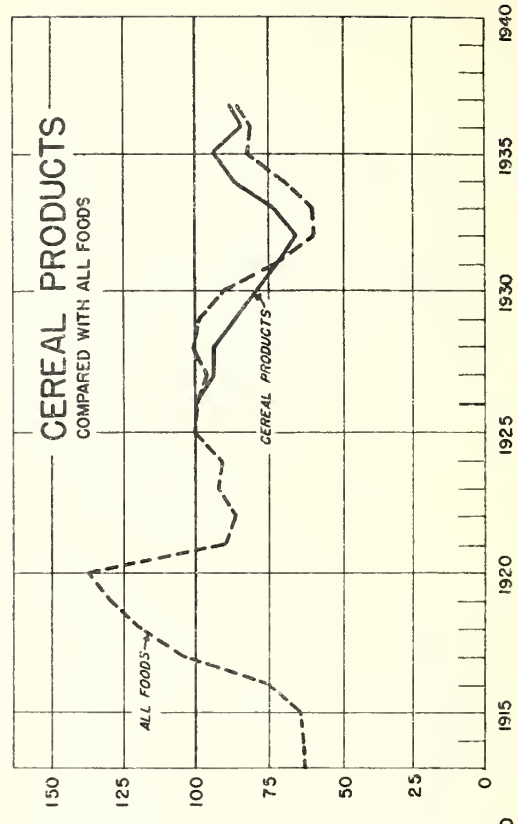
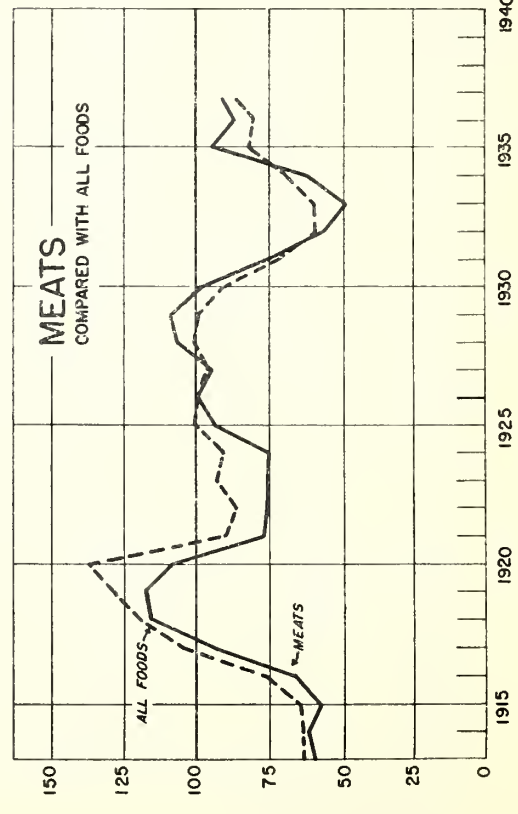
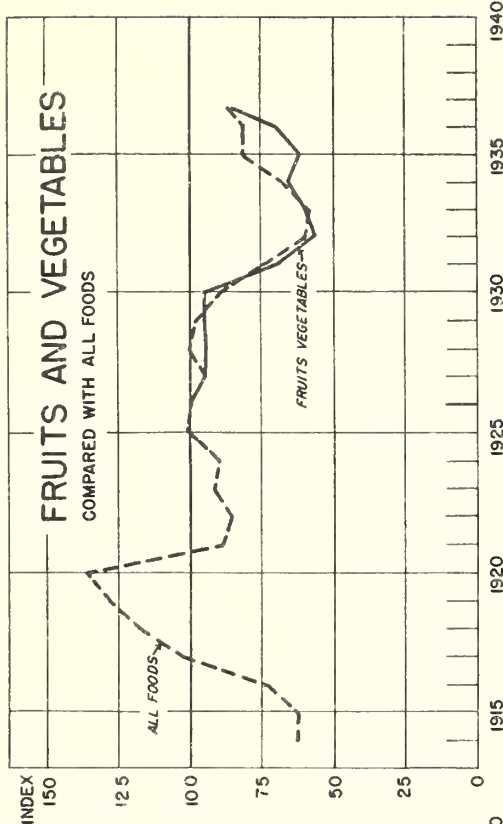
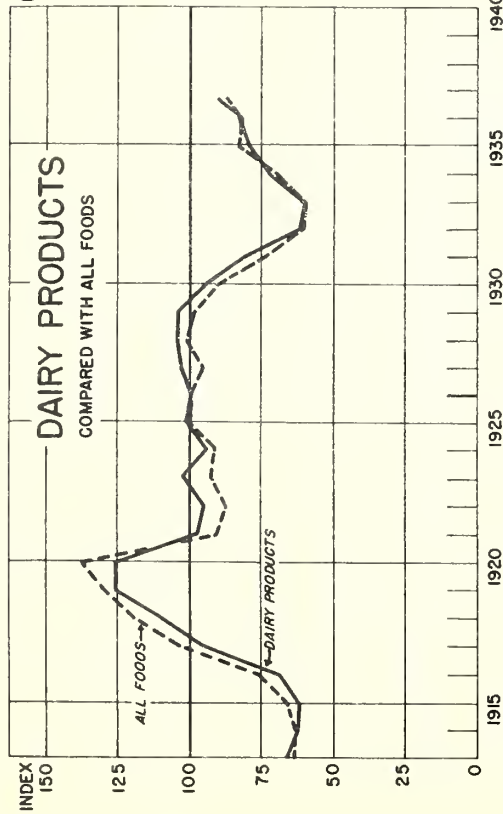
Of items purchased for farm family living, prices of building materials and of furniture and furnishings increased the most in 1937, but these items constitute a relatively small proportion of the farm family budget. Food and clothing, which together comprise approximately half of the money expenditures for family living, advanced somewhat less in price. Operating expenses, which constitute about one-seventh of all purchases for farm family living, showed the smallest price advance in 1937.

Year	Operating expenses	Furniture and furnishings	Building materials for house	All commodities used for family maintenance ^{1/}
1910.....	101	102	101	98
1911.....	105	100	103	100
1912.....	102	100	104	101
1913.....	96	100	100	100
1914.....	95	97	93	102
1915.....	98	100	100	107
1916.....	115	116	114	124
1917.....	128	144	133	147
1918.....	138	185	160	177
1919.....	144	200	201	210
1920.....	186	229	212	222
1921.....	148	198	158	161
1922.....	142	182	165	156
1923.....	132	192	168	160
1924.....	125	196	168	159
1925.....	129	197	172	164
1926.....	133	193	172	162
1927.....	131	192	172	159
1928.....	128	189	169	160
1929.....	127	188	170	158
1930.....	122	179	166	148
1931.....	110	153	149	126
1932.....	103	128	134	108
1933.....	102	126	138	109
1934.....	106	136	155	122
1935.....	106	136	152	124
1936.....	106	134	154	122
1937 ^{1/}	109	142	165	129

^{1/} Preliminary.

FOOD: INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(1926 = 100)



SOURCE OF DATA: U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
NEG. 15

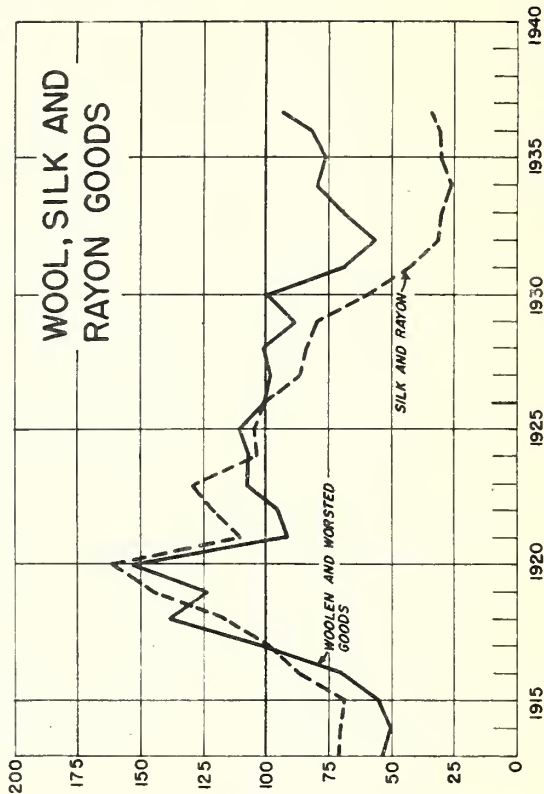
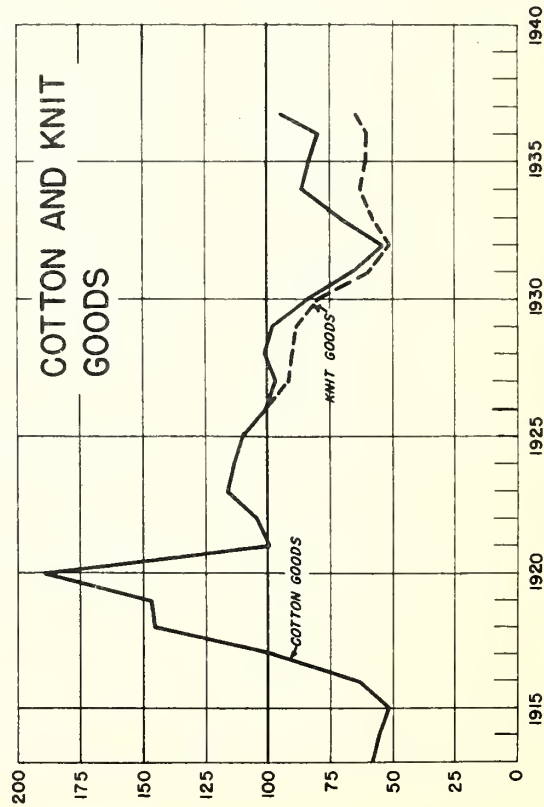
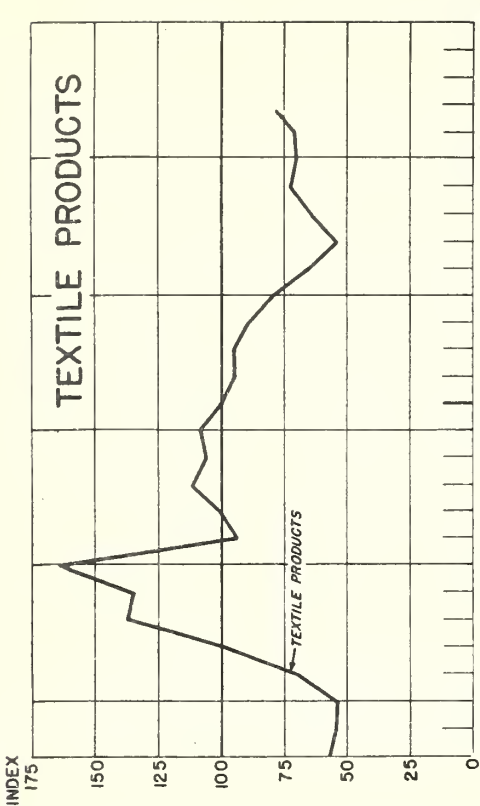
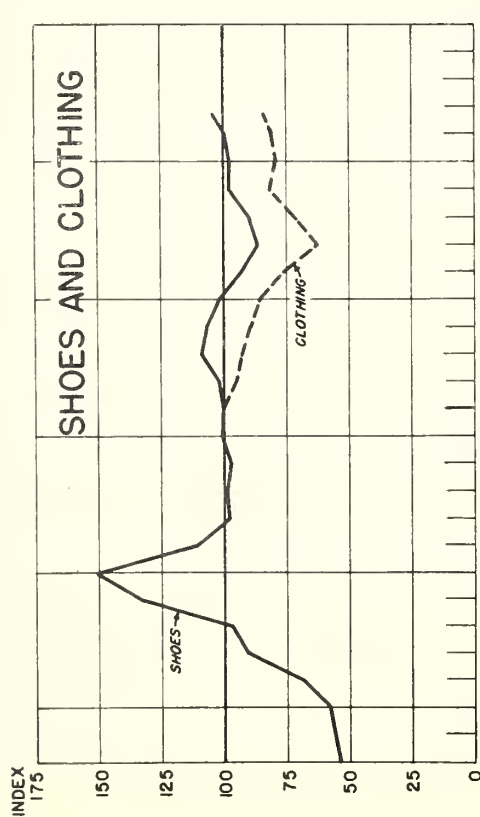
Food: Index numbers of wholesale prices, 1926 = 100

During major price recessions and recovery, prices of dairy products, fruits, vegetables, meats, and cereal products tend to move together. One of the most important factors affecting the prices of food products is the ability of consumers to buy them. The income of consumers declined rapidly during the depression and prices of foods fell to low levels in 1932 and 1933. The recovery in payrolls and farm income since 1933 has been accompanied by an upward trend in food prices. In some instances, changes in supply have been the most important factor affecting prices. Small meat and grain supplies contributed to the recovery in prices of these items. Large supplies of potatoes, apples, peaches, and wheat in 1937 have tended to depress prices of these commodities.

Year	All foods	Dairy products	Cereal products	Fruits and vegetables	Meats	Other foods	Year and month	All foods	Dairy products	Cereal products	Fruits and vegetables	Meats	Other foods
1913.....	64.2	65.9	-	-	59.8	65.9	1936	83.5	84.2	92.1	62.2	94.9	75.5
1914.....	64.7	62.9	-	-	62.6	66.0	January.....	83.2	85.7	88.5	62.4	92.1	78.1
1915.....	65.4	62.4	-	-	57.6	71.0	February.....	80.1	80.3	85.8	65.1	89.7	72.4
1916.....	75.7	69.7	-	-	66.4	83.3	March.....	80.2	78.8	84.2	72.3	85.1	72.4
1917.....	104.5	91.5	-	-	116.1	116.1	April.....	78.0	75.0	82.2	82.0	91.0	71.5
1918.....	119.1	110.3	-	-	115.2	123.8	May.....	79.9	77.6	81.6	79.7	85.1	72.3
1919.....	129.5	125.1	-	-	117.6	138.0	June.....	81.4	83.8	84.4	76.1	86.4	73.4
1920.....	137.4	125.2	-	-	108.0	157.9	July.....	83.1	87.6	87.5	71.5	87.3	76.7
1921.....	90.6	97.5	-	-	77.4	94.3	August.....	82.6	87.4	87.5	73.8	84.4	77.4
1922.....	87.6	91.4	-	-	76.6	93.6	September.....	83.9	88.2	85.9	74.8	85.2	81.4
1923.....	92.7	103.4	-	-	75.7	99.6	October.....	85.5	88.9	87.1	75.4	87.2	84.0
1924.....	91.0	94.5	-	-	93.3	100.0	November.....	87.1	88.9	88.1	82.4	90.6	82.1
1925.....	100.2	101.1	-	-	100.0	104.5	December.....	87.0	88.7	89.3	87.8	90.3	78.8
1926.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1937	87.5	90.2	90.1	86.5	92.0	78.2
1927.....	96.7	103.9	94.4	96.7	92.7	98.0	January.....	85.5	73.1	88.7	84.1	95.9	75.2
1928.....	101.0	105.5	93.6	96.5	107.0	97.6	February.....	84.2	72.0	90.4	84.5	98.0	74.3
1929.....	99.9	105.6	88.0	97.8	109.1	93.9	March.....	86.2	76.4	92.3	71.2	106.0	74.6
1930.....	90.5	95.5	81.5	96.6	98.4	80.9	April.....	87.1	88.9	88.1	82.4	90.6	82.1
1931.....	74.6	81.8	73.1	72.4	75.4	69.7	May.....	87.0	88.7	89.3	87.8	90.3	78.8
1932.....	61.0	61.3	66.4	58.0	53.2	60.8	June.....	87.5	90.2	90.1	86.5	92.0	78.2
1933.....	60.5	60.7	75.0	61.7	50.0	61.1	July.....	85.5	73.5	89.8	83.5	94.9	77.0
1934.....	70.5	72.7	88.7	67.5	62.9	66.6	August.....	84.2	73.1	88.7	84.1	95.9	75.2
1935.....	83.7	79.8	94.1	63.6	94.5	77.7	September.....	86.2	76.4	92.3	71.2	106.0	74.6
1936.....	82.1	83.9	86.2	71.9	87.8	75.9	October.....	87.1	88.9	88.1	82.4	90.6	82.1
1937.....							November.....	87.0	88.7	89.3	87.8	90.3	78.8
							December.....	87.5	90.2	90.1	86.5	92.0	78.2
								85.5	73.5	89.8	83.5	94.9	77.0
								84.2	73.1	88.7	84.1	95.9	75.2
								84.7	72.0	90.4	84.5	98.0	74.3
								86.2	76.4	92.3	71.2	106.0	74.6

Source of price data: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Comments: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES: INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1913-1937 (1926 = 100)



SOURCE OF DATA: U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

NEG. 10

Clothing and textiles: Index numbers of wholesale prices, 1926 = 100

Prices of commodities which have been put through several stages of processing tend to fluctuate less than those of commodities nearer to the raw material stage. Thus, prices of shoes and other clothing show smaller declines from 1928 to 1932 than the prices of cotton and woolen goods. Prices of cotton goods in the first half of the 1920's were maintained at relatively high levels due to higher prices for raw cotton. The marked downward trend in silk and rayon prices in the past 15 years has been due largely to technological improvements and lower production costs in manufacturing rayon. Larger supplies of silk and competition from rayon have resulted in lower silk prices.

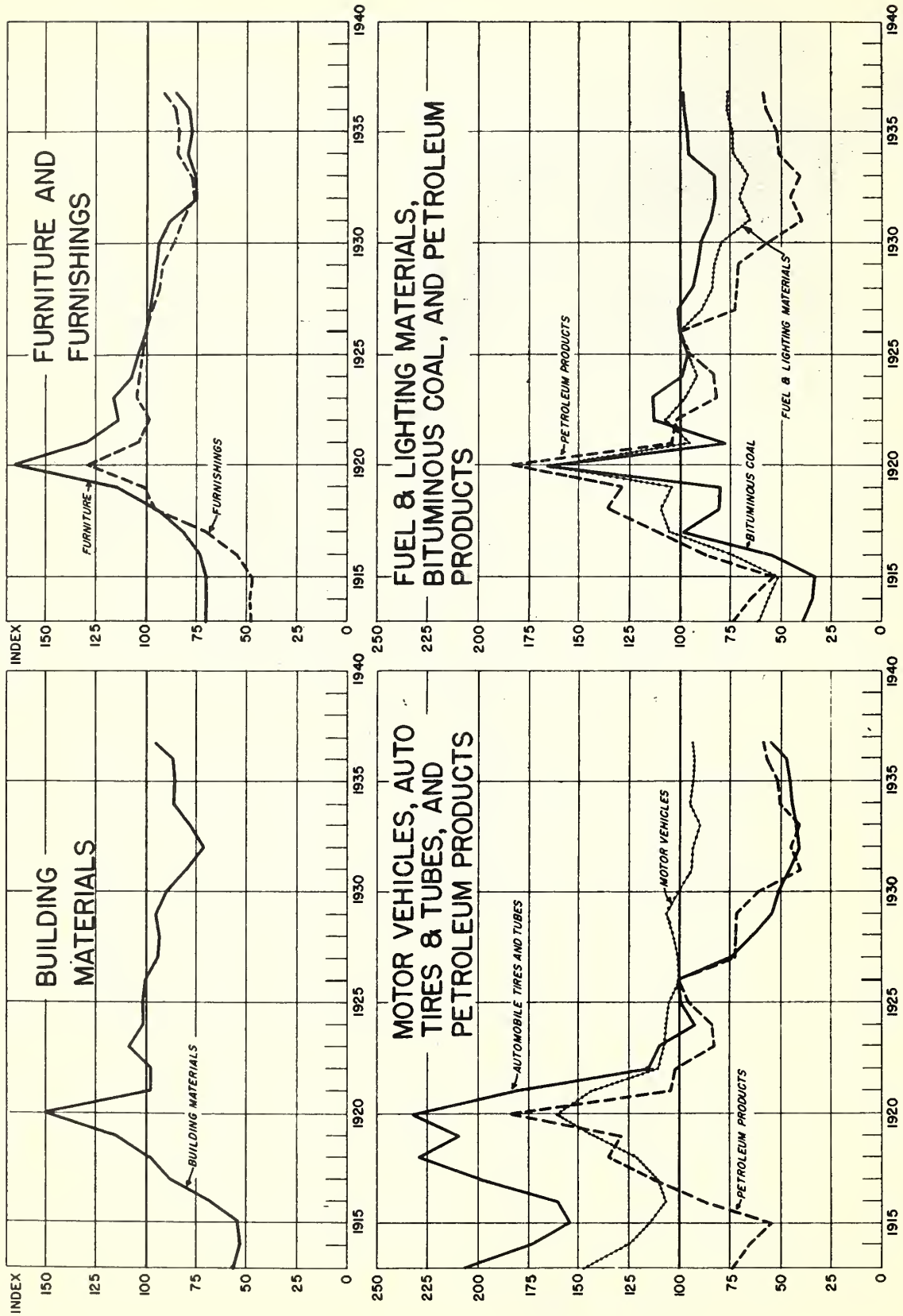
Year	Shoes	All textile products	Clothing	Other textile products	Cotton goods	Knit goods	Silk and rayon ^{1/}	Woolen and worsted goods
1913	54.5	57.3	---	62.7	58.0	---	71.8	53.7
1922	98.1	100.2	---	70.8	104.3	---	121.0	95.7
1923	99.1	111.3	---	77.4	116.9	---	129.5	107.5
1924	98.4	106.7	---	87.1	114.7	---	103.1	106.8
1925	100.5	108.3	---	104.1	110.0	---	104.5	110.2
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	102.5	95.6	95.8	98.2	97.1	91.9	87.1	97.8
1928	109.9	95.5	93.2	95.4	100.4	90.1	83.7	100.1
1929	105.3	90.4	90.0	93.1	98.8	88.5	80.4	88.3
1930	102.0	80.3	86.2	84.2	84.7	80.0	60.2	79.0
1931	93.7	66.3	75.9	75.1	66.1	60.9	43.5	68.2
1932	86.1	54.9	63.0	67.9	54.0	51.6	31.0	57.7
1933	90.2	64.8	72.2	72.5	71.2	58.9	30.6	69.3
1934	98.1	72.9	82.5	73.1	86.5	63.2	26.7	79.7
1935	98.0	70.9	79.8	68.5	83.4	61.8	30.2	76.1
1936	99.8	71.5	81.1	67.0	80.3	61.2	31.2	82.9
1937								
1936								
January	100.5	71.7	80.8	67.8	80.4	61.8	33.5	81.4
February	100.5	71.0	80.7	67.2	78.1	62.0	31.6	82.8
March	100.4	70.8	80.7	67.2	77.1	62.1	30.9	83.8
April	100.3	70.2	80.8	67.5	76.2	62.0	30.1	82.2
May	100.2	69.8	81.1	67.5	75.5	60.6	29.1	82.2
June	99.7	69.7	80.9	66.9	75.4	60.3	29.3	82.6
July	99.3	70.5	80.7	66.8	78.7	59.3	30.7	82.0
August	99.3	70.9	80.8	67.0	79.5	60.3	31.6	81.2
September	99.3	70.9	80.8	67.1	80.0	60.8	30.2	80.9
October	99.3	71.6	81.2	67.0	82.0	61.1	31.1	80.5
November	99.3	73.5	81.5	66.5	85.5	61.2	33.4	84.3
December	99.4	76.3	83.1	65.3	90.3	63.0	33.8	90.5
1937								
January	99.7	77.5	83.9	66.2	91.9	64.4	34.5	91.9
February	101.4	77.5	84.2	65.9	91.3	64.7	33.7	93.1
March	102.3	78.3	84.8	66.5	94.0	64.9	33.6	92.6
April	103.8	79.5	86.8	68.8	95.1	65.9	33.8	93.5
May	106.1	78.7	87.2	68.9	92.6	65.7	32.5	93.3
June	107.5	78.2	89.1	67.5	89.7	64.6	32.5	93.2
July	107.4	78.3	90.1	69.3	86.8	64.8	33.9	94.4

^{1/} "Silk" until 1926

Source of price data: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Comments: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS: INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (1926 = 100)

14



SOURCE OF DATA: U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

NEG. 9

Miscellaneous Items: Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, 1926 = 100

In periods of business recession, prices of some of the more durable manufactured products are kept at relatively high levels by reducing output. During the depression of the thirties, prices of building materials, motor vehicles, furniture, and furnishings declined much less than prices of farm products. Improvement in the technique of refining petroleum and in manufacturing auto tires and tubes contributed to the lower level of prices of these items in recent years.

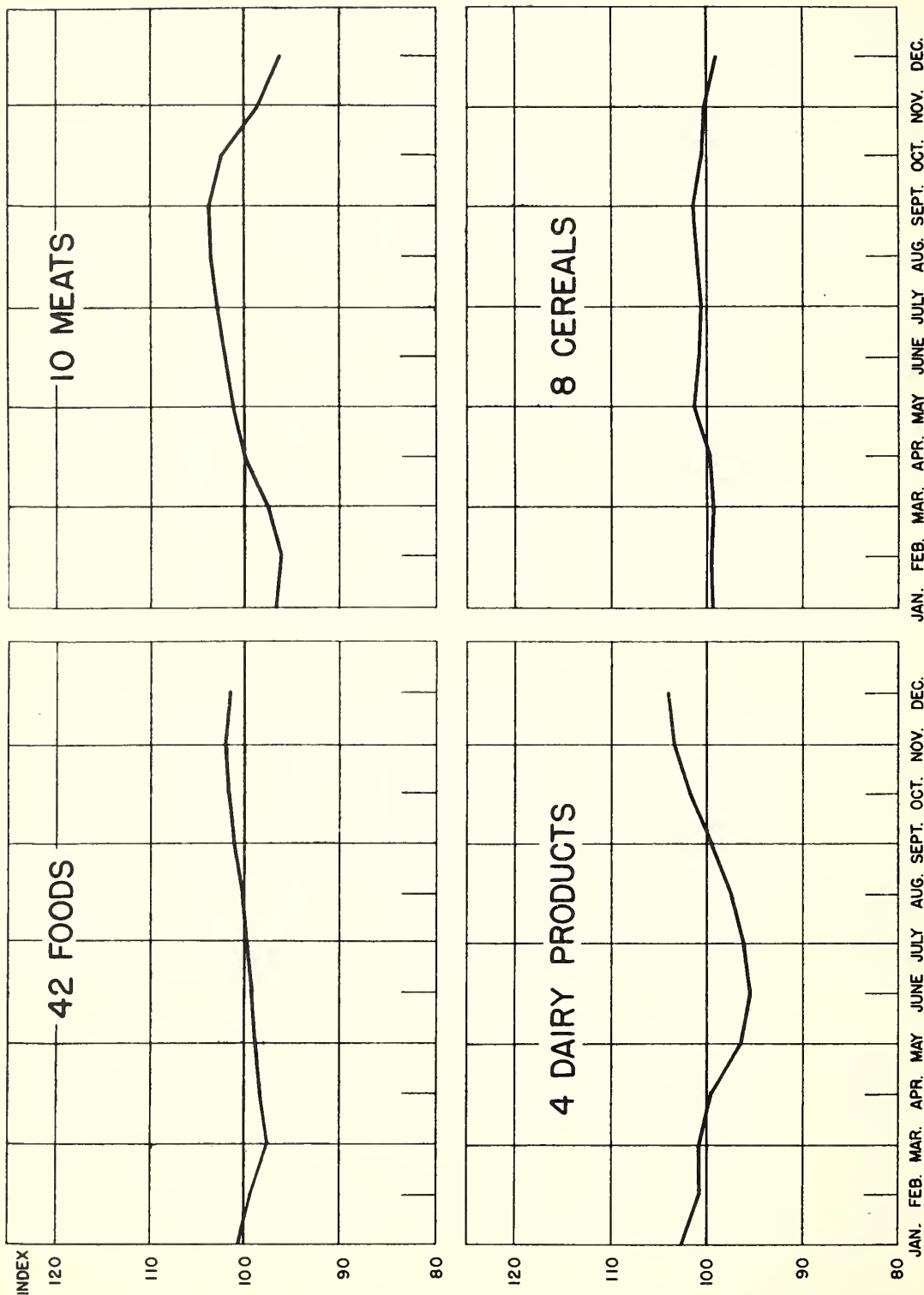
Year	Fuel and lighting materials	Bitumi- nous coal	Petroleum products	Building materials	Furniture	Furnish- ings	Motor vehicles 1/	Automobile tires and tubes
1913	61.3	38.1	73.3	56.7	70.7	47.9	147.5	207.2
1921	96.8	77.7	104.4	97.4	129.9	103.3	143.4	179.0
1922	107.3	113.1	102.9	97.3	114.6	97.0	116.6	115.4
1923	97.3	113.4	82.6	108.7	116.7	104.8	108.7	109.5
1924	92.0	99.7	83.5	102.3	107.9	103.4	107.5	92.6
1925	96.5	96.5	95.0	101.7	104.6	102.2	105.3	98.6
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	88.3	100.3	72.7	94.7	97.7	97.4	100.4	74.9
1928	84.3	93.6	72.0	94.1	96.7	93.7	102.9	63.4
1929	83.0	91.3	71.3	95.4	95.0	93.6	106.7	54.5
1930	78.5	89.4	61.5	89.9	94.0	91.4	100.3	51.3
1931	67.5	84.6	39.5	79.2	88.0	82.2	94.8	46.0
1932	70.3	82.0	45.4	71.4	75.0	75.4	94.1	41.1
1933	66.3	82.8	41.0	77.0	75.1	76.6	90.2	42.1
1934	73.3	94.5	50.5	86.2	79.0	84.1	95.9	44.9
1935	73.5	96.7	51.3	85.3	77.0	84.3	93.9	45.7
1936	76.2	97.4	57.3	86.7	78.0	85.3	92.7	47.2
1937								
1936								
January	75.1	98.7	54.4	85.7	77.9	84.8	93.6	45.0
February	76.1	100.1	55.7	85.5	77.9	85.0	93.6	45.0
March	76.2	99.4	56.0	85.3	77.9	84.9	94.0	45.0
April	76.4	96.8	57.9	85.7	78.0	85.0	94.0	45.0
May	76.0	96.5	58.2	85.8	77.9	85.0	93.0	47.5
June	76.1	96.5	57.7	85.8	77.5	85.2	92.9	47.5
July	76.2	96.0	58.1	86.7	77.2	85.1	92.9	47.5
August	75.3	96.4	57.9	86.9	77.6	85.2	92.9	47.5
September	75.1	97.0	57.5	87.1	78.0	85.4	91.5	47.5
October	76.8	97.3	57.9	87.3	78.3	85.6	90.8	47.5
November	76.8	97.2	58.1	87.7	78.8	85.7	92.0	50.1
December	76.5	97.3	58.0	89.5	79.4	86.9	93.0	50.1
1937								
January	76.6	96.8	58.3	91.3	84.0	89.0	93.0	51.8
February	76.8	97.4	59.1	93.3	84.5	91.2	93.0	53.1
March	76.2	97.5	58.6	95.9	85.0	91.7	93.0	55.0
April	76.8	98.6	59.8	96.7	85.8	92.1	93.7	56.4
May	77.2	98.5	60.9	97.2	86.1	92.5	93.7	56.4
June	77.5	98.5	61.5	96.9	86.6	92.5	93.7	56.4
July	78.1	98.6	61.8	96.7	86.8	92.6	93.7	56.4

1/ "Automobiles" until 1926

Source of price data: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Comments: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SEASONAL TRENDS IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS

INDEX NUMBERS (1913-1932 = 100)



Seasonal Trends in Retail Prices of Foods, 1913-32 = 100

Retail prices of EGGS usually reach a seasonal peak in December when production is at a low level but decline sharply to a low point in April when production reaches a seasonal high peak. Eggs usually move into cold storage when production is at its peak and move out of storage when production is at a seasonal low level.

Retail prices of DAIRY PRODUCTS also reach a seasonal peak in December when the milk flow is at a low ebb but gradually decline to a seasonal low level in June when milk production is usually at a seasonal peak. The seasonal shifts in retail prices are more pronounced for butter than for milk and cheese since it is the chief outlet for surplus milk production. When the production of milk is at a seasonal high level large quantities are used for the manufacture of butter which moves into cold storage.

Retail prices of LAMB are usually highest in May, June, and July when market supplies of lambs are seasonally light and consist mostly of early spring lambs. As marketings increase, through the summer and fall, prices decline to a seasonal low point in December, at which time grass-fat and grain-fed lambs make up practically the entire supply.

Retail prices of BEEF usually reach a seasonal peak in July and hold to a fairly high level through September. Consumer demand for beef is usually greatest during the summer months. Because of increased marketings of cattle at the end of the grazing season, retail prices usually decline during the fall and reach their seasonal low in February.

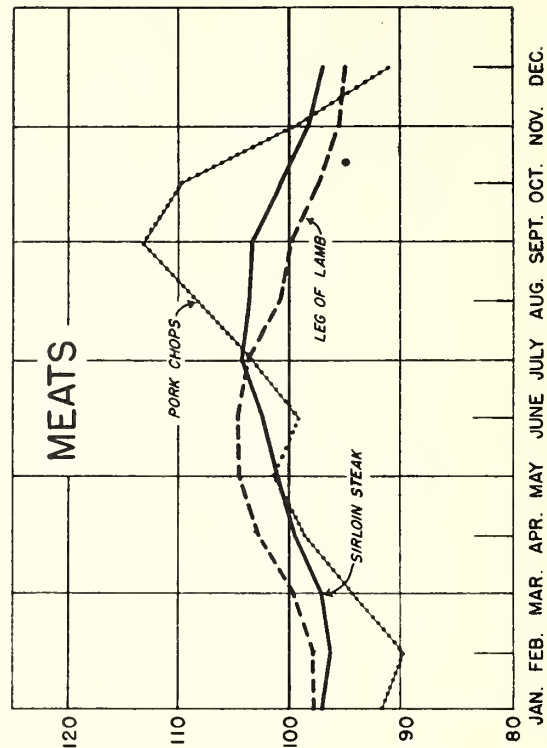
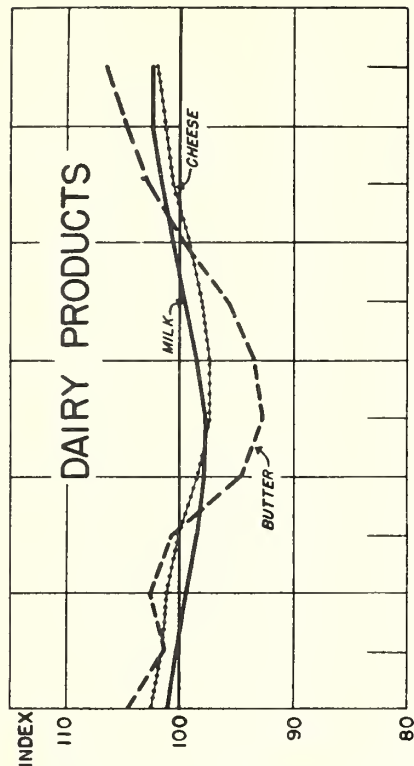
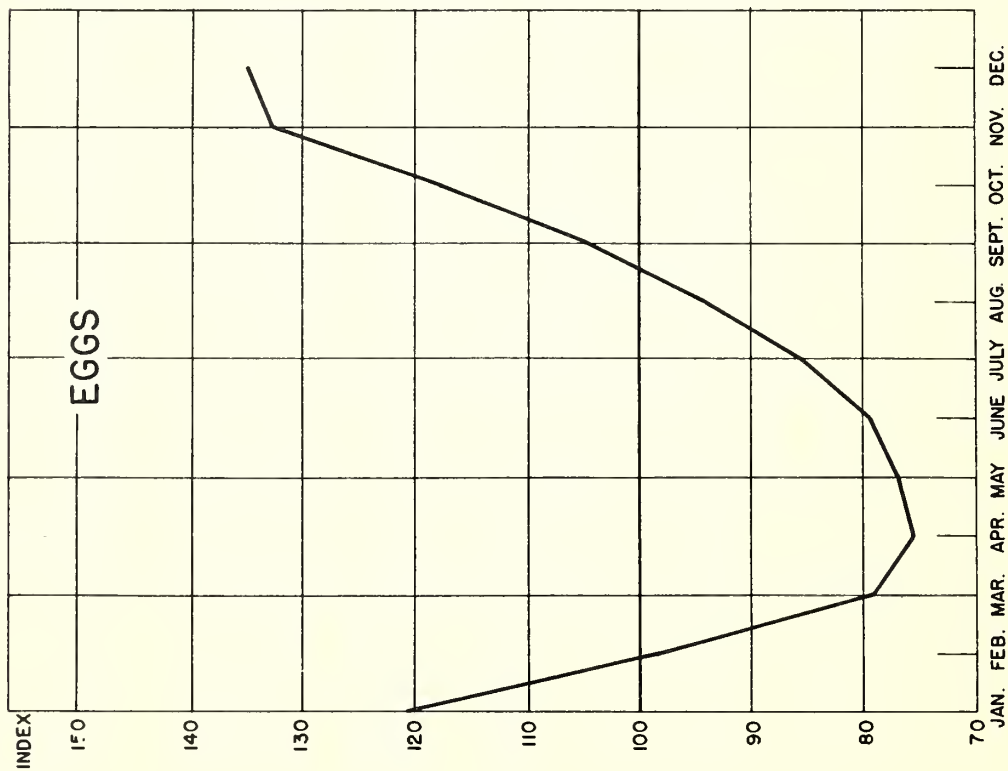
Retail prices of fresh PORK usually reach a seasonal high point in September when the volume of hog marketings is smallest. During the period October to February prices of fresh pork decline sharply in response to the seasonal increase in hog marketings which occurs during this period. From February to September, prices advance as a result of decreasing market supplies.

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Eggs.....	120.6	98.4	79.1	75.4	76.8	79.4	85.6	94.0	105.0	117.9	132.7	135.0
Butter.....	104.5	101.5	102.8	100.7	94.5	92.7	93.5	95.6	99.4	102.9	104.8	106.7
Milk.....	101.1	100.3	99.6	98.6	97.9	97.6	98.4	99.4	100.4	101.7	102.5	102.4
Cheese.....	102.4	101.7	101.2	100.2	98.3	97.5	97.3	98.1	99.1	100.7	101.4	102.1
Sirloin steak....	97.1	96.3	97.1	98.4	101.0	102.4	104.2	103.7	103.2	100.8	98.4	97.1
Pork chops.....	91.6	89.7	94.1	98.4	101.2	99.1	103.4	108.1	113.1	109.7	99.7	91.0
Leg of lamb.....	97.8	97.9	99.6	102.9	104.3	104.5	103.6	100.9	99.9	97.4	95.7	95.1

Source of price data: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Comments: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SEASONAL TRENDS IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS

INDEX NUMBERS (1913-1932=100)



Seasonal Trends in Retail Prices of Food, 1913-32 = 100

The index of retail prices of 42 IMPORTANT FOODS combined, shows little seasonal fluctuation. The seasonal low point is in March, after which there is a rise until November. This seasonal change is largely a result of the normal seasonal variations in prices of meats, cereals, dairy products, and eggs, -- the three groups of food items which are most important in consumers' expenditures for all foods. The seasonal price variations for these three groups differ somewhat but when combined their average results in the seasonal trend shown. The figures for this and succeeding charts are based on average retail prices collected in 51 cities over a period of several years. Trends vary somewhat from year to year, and, particularly for fresh vegetables and fruits, from locality to locality.

Seasonal changes in MEAT PRICES are largely a reflection of seasonal changes in meat supplies although seasonal changes in demand also have some effect. Demand for fresh pork is greatest during the late fall and the winter months when supplies of such meat are usually most plentiful. Demand for beef, lamb, and for cured ham, on the other hand, is relatively strongest during the hot weather months when cold meats and steaks or chops are preferred by many consumers. Marketings of cattle and lambs are largest in the fall -- at the end of the grazing season, -- and are smallest in the spring and early summer. As a result of these various changes in supply and demand the prices of all meats as a group are usually lowest in February and highest in September.

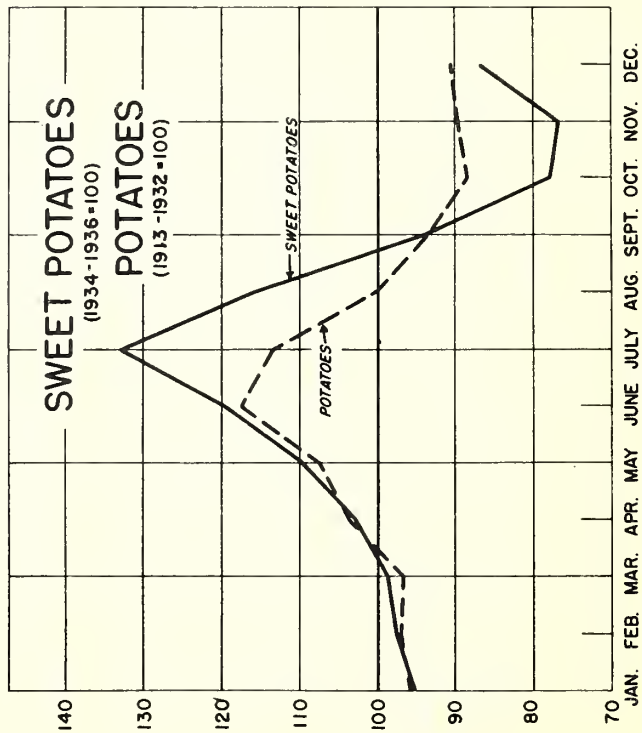
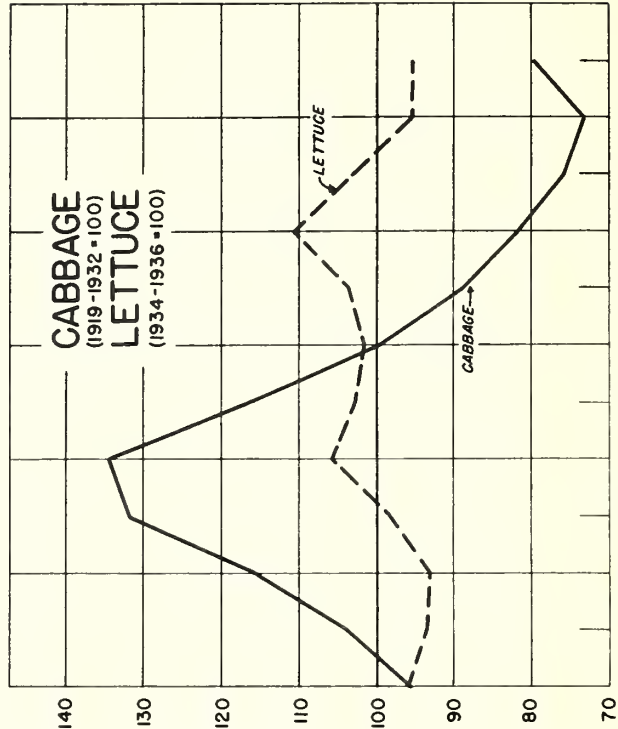
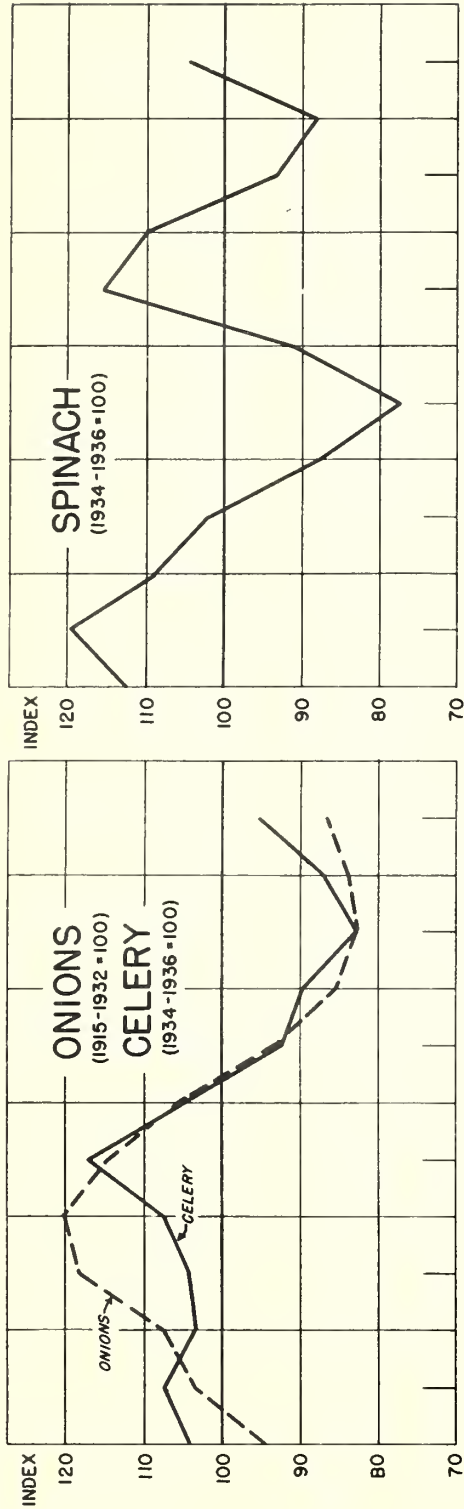
The composite index representing an average of retail prices of EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, and MILK, usually declines from a seasonal high point in December, when production and marketings of these commodities are at their lowest level for the year, to a seasonal low in June when milk production is usually at its peak for the year. The peak in egg production commonly comes in April or May. Large quantities of eggs, butter, and cheese are moved into storage during the period when production is large and prices are low, and are moved out of storage when production is seasonally small.

There is little seasonal fluctuation in the index of retail prices of CEREAL FOODS. The prices of these products tend to be slightly lower in the winter months than in the remainder of the year. Supplies of these products are relatively stable through the year since manufacturing costs, which tend to be fairly stable from month to month, comprise a large portion of the retail price.

Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
42 foods.....	100.6	98.5	97.5	98.4	98.8	99.3	99.9	100.2	101.1	101.7	102.0	101.4
10 meats.....	96.7	96.1	97.5	100.0	101.1	101.4	102.8	103.3	103.8	102.3	98.8	96.3
4 dairy products	102.6	100.7	100.9	99.6	96.5	95.6	96.1	97.3	99.6	101.9	103.4	104.0
8 cereals.....	99.3	99.6	99.3	99.7	101.2	100.9	100.6	101.0	101.3	100.5	100.2	99.1
Flour.....	98.7	100.0	99.6	100.1	102.6	102.0	100.3	100.8	100.1	98.7	98.2	97.4
Corn meal.....	99.0	98.3	98.1	98.2	98.7	99.1	99.9	101.0	103.2	101.6	100.7	100.1

Source of price data: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Comments: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SEASONAL TRENDS IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS



Seasonal Trends in Retail Prices of Food

ONION prices usually reach a seasonal peak in May, when market supplies are relatively scarce and the major portion of the supply consists of early onions produced in the Southern States. As the season advances, supplies become available in increasing volume and prices decline sharply. By October the late onion crop produced in the Northern States is available and prices reach the season's low point. A portion of this supply is stored for the late winter and early spring market.

CELERY prices usually hold to a relatively high level during the late winter and early spring months, when marketings are relatively small. The season's peak in prices occurs in June which is an off-season producing period. After June, celery supplies increase considerably and prices usually decline sharply, reaching a low point in October.

SPINACH prices usually reach a seasonal peak in February when the market supply is relatively small and the chief sources are the producing areas distant from the principal consuming centers. As the season advances, supplies become available in increasing volume and prices decline sharply. By June, prices are at the low point of the season but usually advance sharply again after the harvest of local and nearby crops is completed. A secondary seasonal peak in prices is reached in August, the off-season in production, but prices are again forced down to a secondary seasonal low point in November by the marketings of a second crop in the intermediate producing areas, such as Virginia.

SWEET POTATO prices usually reach a seasonal peak in July when market supplies are small. Marketings of the old crop end in July and only a small amount of the new crop is available at that time. As marketings of the new crop increase in volume, prices usually decline sharply and reach a seasonal low point in November. After November, marketings are largely from storage and prices usually rise sharply to the end of the season.

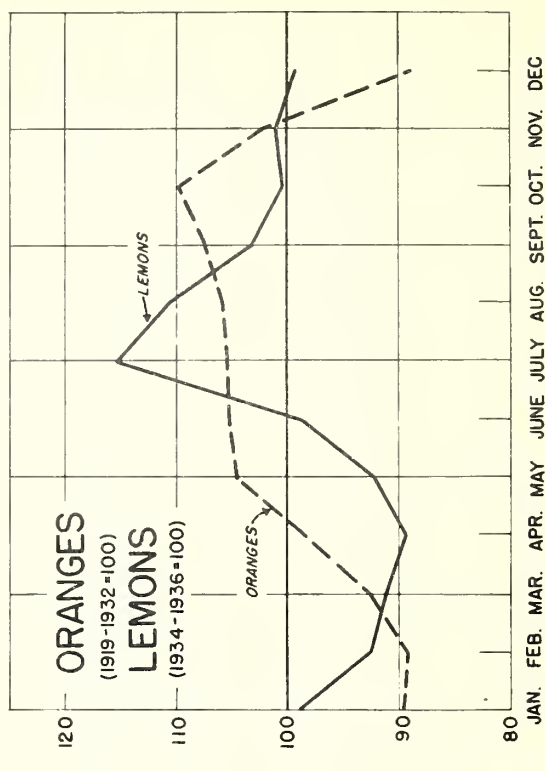
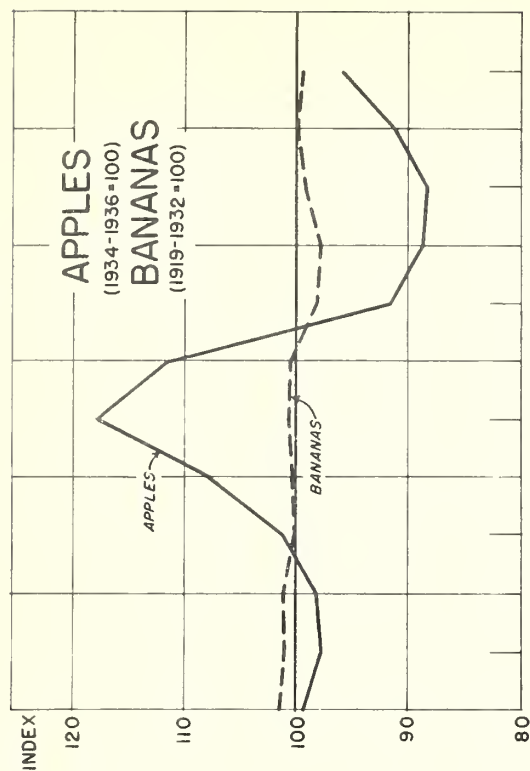
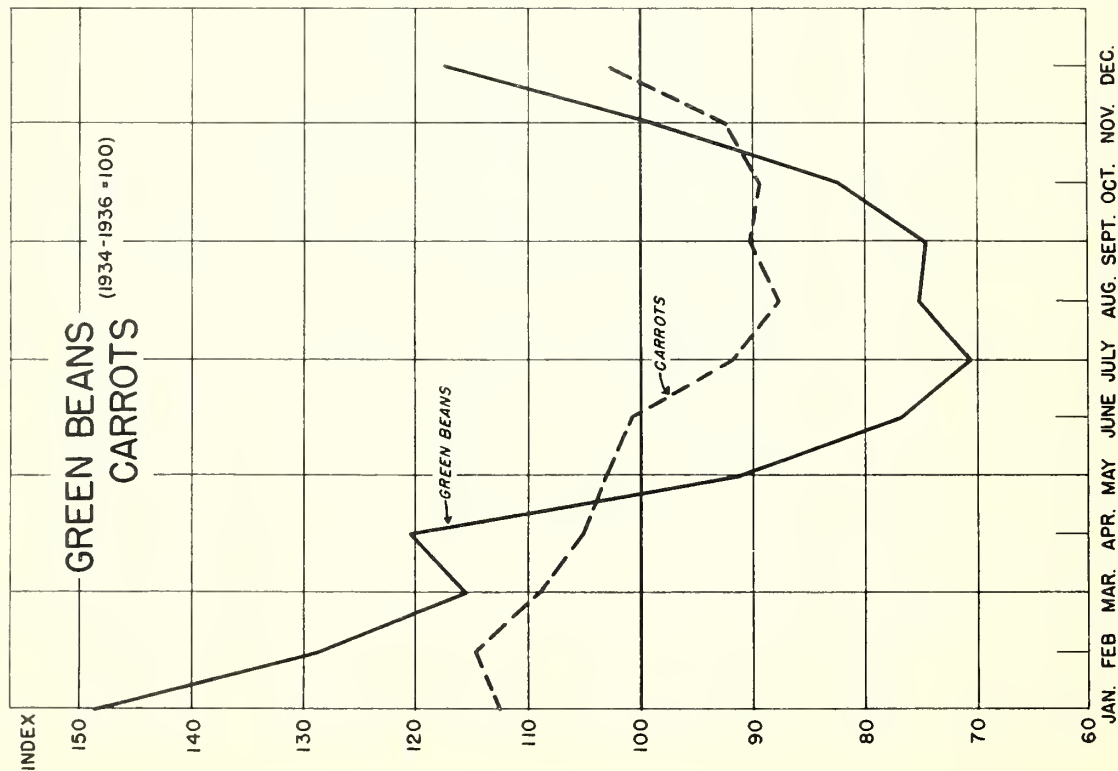
Retail prices of POTATOES usually reach a seasonal low point in October when marketings from the late States are at their height. From October to March marketings consist largely of stock stored the previous fall but prices rise only slightly. From March to June the new crop produced in the Southern States gradually replaces the old stock and prices rise sharply. A seasonal peak in prices is reached in June, after which supplies from the intermediate States become available in increasing volume and prices decline.

Retail prices of CABBAGE usually reach a seasonal low point in November when supplies for the year are heaviest. After the harvest of the late crop is completed, considerable quantities of early cabbage produced in the Southern States become available and gradually replace the stored portion of the late Danish type. As this replacement occurs, prices rise sharply to relatively high levels in April and May. It is in the latter two months that market supplies are made up entirely of new-crop cabbage. From May to November market supplies increase sharply as more areas come into production. This shifting of supplies usually causes prices to decline sharply.

There are usually two seasonal peaks and two seasonal low points in retail prices of LETTUCE. The two peaks reflect largely the off-season of production in California and Arizona, the two principal commercial lettuce-producing States. In the summer months considerable quantities of lettuce become available in the Northern States, but in the fall and winter months California, Arizona, and Florida are the chief producers.

Comments: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SEASONAL TRENDS IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOODS



SOURCE OF DATA: U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

NEG. 11

Seasonal Trends in Retail Prices of Food, 1913-32 = 100 unless otherwise noted

Retail prices of GREEN BEANS reach a relatively high seasonal peak in January, when market supplies are scarce and arrive largely from areas in the Southern States. As the more-northern areas come into production, however, supplies increase sharply and cause prices to decline precipitously. The season's low point is usually reached in July, when supplies are the largest for the year. From September to January prices usually rise.

In the winter months market supplies of CARROTS come largely from California, although relatively small quantities of the stored late northern crops of the previous season are available. Because of the relatively small total supply available during these months, retail prices usually are at the highest level of the year. From February to August production of the new crop increases and prices decline fairly sharply. Relatively large quantities from areas near the market centers become available during this period and force prices to a low level.

Retail prices of APPLES usually reach a seasonal peak in June when marketings of the old crop are completed and only small quantities of early apples of the new crop are available. During July and August marketings of the new crop increase sharply and prices decline precipitously. The low point of the season, however, is usually not reached until October, the month of heaviest marketings. From November to April apples are moved out of storage and prices usually rise slightly, and after April prices rise sharply to the June peak.

Practically all of the BANANAS consumed in the United States are imported from the tropics where seasonal factors have little or no effect on production. Consequently, the supply made available in this country is fairly constant throughout the year, the imports being only slightly smaller during fall and winter months (when marketings of apples, pears, and citrus fruits are heaviest) than in spring and summer. Retail prices of bananas tend to be slightly lower in the late summer and fall than in the remainder of the year.

Owing to the relatively large production of winter ORANGES in both California and Florida the retail price of this fruit is at a seasonal low level during December, January, and February. Prices usually rise sharply from March to May, however, as the marketing period of the winter crop is completed and demand increases seasonally. From May to October the California Valencia or summer crop is the chief source of supply and prices rise gradually to a seasonal peak in October.

Retail prices of LEMONS usually reach a seasonal peak in July, the month of highest average temperatures and consequent greatest demand for lemons. Prices decline sharply from the July peak as temperatures become more moderate and finally reach a seasonal low point in April. The rise in prices from April to July usually is quite marked due largely to a seasonal improvement in demand.

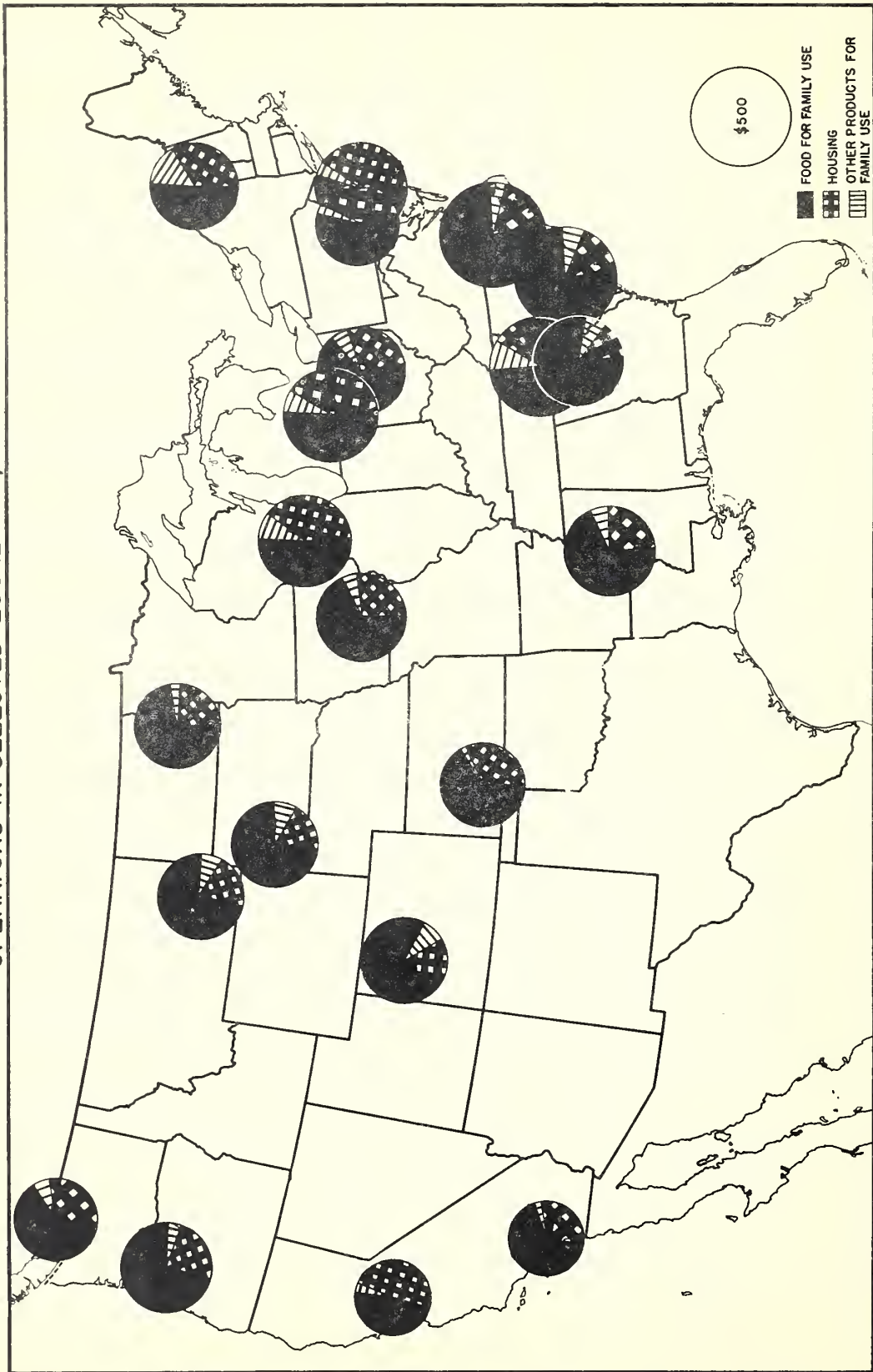
Item	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Potatoes.....	95.8	97.1	97.0	103.9	107.7	117.4	113.3	100.2	93.6	88.3	89.6	90.4
Sweetpotatoes 1/	95.2	97.8	98.9	102.9	109.6	119.6	132.8	115.9	93.8	77.9	76.8	86.8
Cabbage 3/	95.4	104.0	115.3	131.6	134.4	116.9	99.6	88.8	81.8	75.7	73.1	79.9
Spinach 1/	112.4	119.5	109.0	102.0	88.0	77.4	91.0	115.4	110.0	93.2	88.0	104.3
Lettuce 1/	96.2	93.6	93.0	98.3	105.9	103.0	101.9	103.8	110.6	103.4	95.8	95.5
Beans, Green 1/	148.7	129.0	115.6	120.3	91.3	76.9	70.7	75.1	74.6	82.2	98.8	117.1
Carrots 1/	112.5	114.8	109.0	105.3	103.1	100.9	92.0	87.7	90.1	89.5	92.3	102.8
Onions 2/	94.9	103.4	107.7	118.4	120.0	114.8	105.8	93.5	85.6	82.7	83.9	86.6
Celery 1/	104.2	107.5	103.6	104.3	120.5	117.1	105.5	92.6	89.9	82.7	87.0	95.1
Apples 1/	99.3	98.0	98.3	101.1	107.6	118.1	111.6	91.6	88.5	88.2	91.0	95.9
Bananas 3/	101.3	101.0	101.1	100.1	100.2	100.7	100.4	98.2	97.9	99.2	99.9	99.4
Oranges 3/	89.7	89.3	92.7	98.6	104.5	105.3	105.4	105.2	107.3	109.9	102.1	89.0
Lemons 1/	98.9	92.6	91.1	89.4	92.1	98.8	115.3	110.6	103.1	100.3	101.0	99.3

1/ Average prices 1934 - 1936 = 100 2/ Average prices 1915 - 1932 = 100 3/ Average prices 1919 - 1932 = 100

Source of price data: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Comments: Bureau of Agricultural Economics

AVERAGE VALUE OF FARM-FURNISHED PRODUCTS AND HOUSING OF WHITE
OPERATORS IN SELECTED LOCALITIES, 1935-36



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
CONSUMER PURCHASES STUDY

NEG. 18

Average value of farm-furnished products and housing, 1935-36.

White operators in localities selected for type of farming.

(Nonrelief families with positive incomes)

The average money value^{1/} of food farm-furnished for family use was between \$200 and \$500 per family in 1935-36, among white farm operators in 15 out of 19 localities^{2/} selected to represent type of farming areas.

The money value of food constituted from about one-half to somewhat more than three-fourths of the value of the farm's contribution "in kind" to family living; fuel, ice, tobacco, other products, and housing constituted the remainder. Fuel, the second most important farm-furnished product, was of greatest value in the Northeast and in a self-sufficing farm area in the Appalachian Highlands. Estimated average values of housing were highest in the East North Central region and lowest in the Southeast.

In the Southeast, families of white operators, although smaller than those of Negro operators, had more farm-furnished goods.

Selected counties ^{2/} in-	Families studied receiving positive net income	Average size of family	Average value ^{1/} of farm-furnished-			Total value
			Food	Other prod- ucts	Housing	
	Number	Number	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Vermont.....	513	4.2	259	82	169	510
New Jersey.....	770	4.0	316	26	228	570
Pennsylvania.....	2016	4.7	339	18	237	594
Ohio.....	814	3.9	345	33	153	531
Michigan.....	780	3.7	202	29	151	382
Wisconsin.....	780	4.5	288	53	218	560
Iowa.....	696	3.9	368	24	142	534
North Dakota.....	833	4.5	365	18	122	505
Kansas.....	557	4.2	306	4	148	458
North Carolina, West...	823	5.2	504	59	52	615
North Carolina, East...	437	5.3	515	32	111	658
South Carolina.....	1779	5.1	468	43	104	615
Georgia.....	723	4.5	392	39	62	493
Mississippi.....	495	4.6	361	35	124	520
Montana, South Dakota, Colorado.....	794	4.0	315	35	88	438
Washington.....	697	3.7	213	22	111	346
Oregon.....	1611	3.8	357	26	120	503
California, Central....	266	3.6	163	13	163	339
California, Southern...	1080	3.4	95	9	219	323

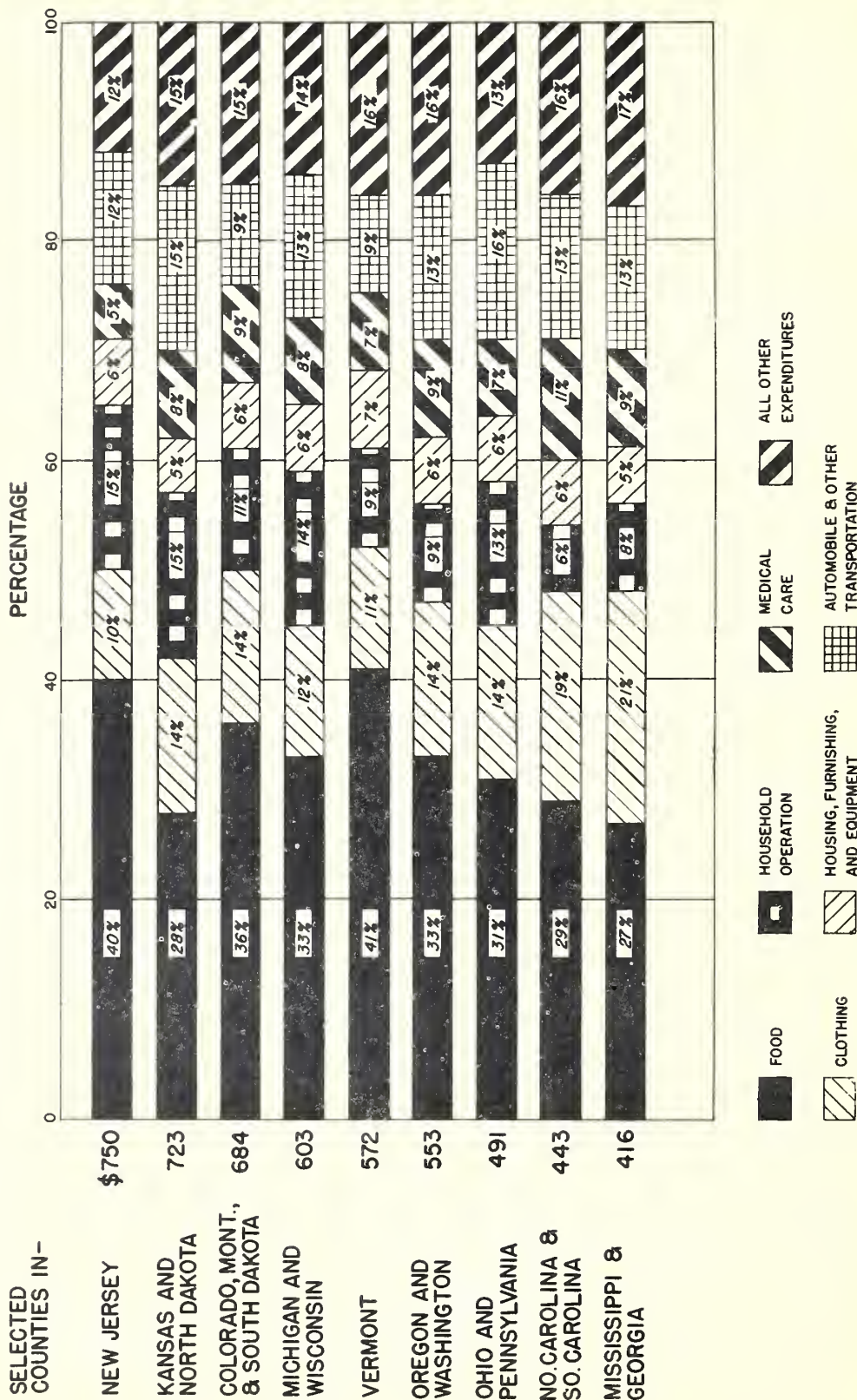
^{1/} Valued at prices which would have been paid to neighbors or at other likely place of purchase, for goods bought in similar quantity and of similar quality.

^{2/} For description of localities selected and population groups studied, see p. 5.

MONEY EXPENDITURES FOR FARM FAMILY LIVING, 1935-36

IN MONEY AND NON-MONEY INCOME CLASS, \$750-999

(NON-RELIEF FAMILIES OF NATIVE WHITE OPERATORS)



MONEY EXPENDITURES FOR FARM FAMILY LIVING, 1935-36
in Money and Nonmoney Income Class, \$750-999^{1/2}
(Nonrelief families of native white operators)

The amount spent for living by farm families in any given income class (money and nonmoney) varied from one locality to another, due largely to differences in the ratio of money to nonmoney income; for example, families of white operators in the South usually had a smaller average money income and a larger nonmoney income from the farm (home-produced food and housing) than did farm families in the Mountain States. This difference affected the amount of money available for family living. Differences in size of family and in climate also influenced both the total spent and the allocation of expenditures to different items such as food, clothing, fuel.

(Arranged in order of total expenditures)

Selected counties in -	Fami- lies stud- ied	Aver- age total ex- pendi- tures	Average money expenditures for -												Automobile, other travel and trans- portation		Other items 3/	
			Food		Clothing		Household operation		Housing, furnishings and equipment		Medical care							
			<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>	<u>Dol.</u>	<u>Pct.</u>
New Jersey (3) 4/.....	No.		300	40	76	10	111	15	47	6	38	5	86	12	91	12		
Kansas (4), N. Dakota (4).....	177	725	207	28	99	14	108	15	35	5	59	8	106	15	111	15		
Colorado (3), Montana (1), S. Dakota (1)	84	684	245	36	99	14	75	11	43	6	59	9	61	9	101	15		
Michigan (1), Wisconsin (1).....	177	603	198	33	75	12	86	14	37	6	45	8	79	13	83	14		
Vermont (2).....	111	572	235	41	62	11	54	9	42	7	37	7	49	9	93	16		
Oregon (2), Washington (1).....	117	553	182	33	75	14	51	9	34	6	53	9	71	13	87	16		
Ohio (3), Pennsylvania (1).....	305	491	153	31	70	14	65	13	31	6	33	7	73	16	66	13		
N. Carolina (2), S. Carolina (6).....	283	443	128	29	83	19	26	6	29	6	48	11	58	13	71	16		
Georgia (8), Mississippi (4).....	240	416	114	27	85	21	31	8	23	5	36	9	55	13	72	17		

- ^{1/} This income class was the modal one for selected counties in the States listed excepting: New Jersey, Wisconsin, Vermont, and North Carolina, where the modal class was \$1,000 - \$1,249; and North Dakota and Georgia, where the modal class was \$500 - \$749.
- ^{2/} For description of localities selected and population groups studied, see page 5.
- ^{3/} Other items include: Personal care, recreation, reading, education, tobacco, gifts, contributions, taxes, and occasional expenses.
- ^{4/} Figures in parentheses denote the number of counties studied in each state.

Consumer Purchases Study
Preliminary figures.

Bur. Home Econ. U.S.D.A.

